

CLINCH VALLEY NEWS.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920.



For President:
JAMES M. COX.
of Ohio.

For Vice-President:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
of New York.

For Congress, Ninth District:
BOLLING H. HANDY.
of Bristol.

**LISTEN TO THE FRONT PORCH
CLIMBER.**

"The one great failure to make the most of America's leadership in the world was due to the fact that one man attempted to speak, not only for America, but for the remainder of the world as well. I should not do that. I am perfectly frank to say to you that I am without a single program constructive in character about an association of nations. I do know this one thing definitely, however, the Democratic nominee says he is favor of going into the League as it was fashioned at Versailles. I'm not in favor of going into that league. When I'm elected President the first thing I'll try to do is to find a plan for an association behind which all America will stand."—Senator Harding at Baltimore.

There are two statements in the above extract, one of them sensible and reassuring, which is, that, Senator Harding will not attempt to speak for America and the world, as did President Wilson. Of course not. He would look and appear grand in such a place, wouldn't he? This statement shows that, at least Harding realizes his own limitations.

The other statement that he is not in favor of going into the league and that he will try to decide on something after he is elected, is not so reassuring.

THEY ARE "GOING HOME."

The Progressives in the Republican party are joining the Democratic party. The reactionaries in the Democratic party are joining the Republican party. "The boys are going home," as one man expresses it.

The Republican party is reactionary throughout. Senator Harding, the Republican nominee, stands on the McKinley-Mark Hanna, Wall Street platform. The big corporations are for Harding. What does this mean for the great army of working people in this country. Does it mean a square deal by the capitalists and big corporations? A few years ago high tariff Republican administrations, piled up millions at the expense of the laborer. For the past eight years, during a Democratic administration, laboring men for the first time in their lives, have had money to buy homes and live decently. Listen, A Baltimore manufacturer said a few days ago, that, altho he was a Democrat he will vote for Harding, because "he (Harding) will keep labor in its place." "Keep labor in its place." This same "Boss" said that Wilson is too favorable to labor. President Wilson's attitude towards labor has, in more than one instance, saved the country from serious troubles. The capitalist and the laboring man are each entitled to a fair, square deal. The exodus of Reactionary Democrats from the party, and the coming of progressive Republicans into the Democratic party, is most significant. At any rate it is well. Birds of a feather will flock together. And why shouldn't they?

THE PASSING OF THE EVENING JOURNAL.

The Richmond Evening Journal, an evening paper, started some five or six years ago, edited by Mr. Clover, of California, has suspended publication, unable longer, says the Editor, to meet the high costs of paper and other expenses. The paper was taken over by The Times-Dispatch, and is continued as an evening paper, as The Evening Dispatch and Journal. The prediction has been made that another paper will be started in Richmond in the near future. Some one can always be found who thinks he can succeed where the other fellow failed.

Mr. Clover retires from the field with the respect of the people of Virginia. The Evening Journal was said by many people to be "the best paper published in Richmond."

COLORED WOMEN REGISTER.

ING.

According to despatches the colored women of the state are showing commendable activity to qualify themselves to vote in November.

The papers state that the colored women are more intelligent than the men, and have less difficulty in registering. The white women of the state must look to their laurels, else their colored sisters will beat them to it. Every white woman and every colored woman as well, owe it to the country and to themselves, to exercise the right of Suffrage. Bear in mind, the time is short. Tomorrow is your last day, October 2nd.

THE COURT HOUSE MEETING.

The Republican meeting at the Court House on last Saturday afternoon, was addressed by one Major Morris, of Kentucky, and by Col. Jas. S. Browning, of Kentucky. There was a large crowd, including quite a number of ladies. Jas. W. Harman, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, presided, and introduced the speakers.

The address of Mr. Morris, and the meeting generally, created but little enthusiasm in this town. Many of the leading Republicans did not take the time and trouble to attend the meeting.

The speaker, report says, spoke against the League of Nations, and told his audience that if they wanted a league of nations, to vote for Cox, if they did not want a league, vote for Harding. This was a frank, candid statement as to Harding's position on a league of nations.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

The Democrats of the state are appealing to the friends of the party for contributions to pay the expenses of the campaign. Any amount, large or small, will be gratefully accepted. Gov. Cox, has no millions to spend in the campaign, but must depend upon the voluntary contributions of the people.

The demand is imperative, and should be attended to at once. Send or hand your contribution to Mr. A. C. Buchanan, of this town or if more convenient, send to the News Office, and amount will be handed over promptly. Every loyal party man is expected to contribute something.

HONDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Boisssavane, Va., Sept. 27.

Dear Mr. Editor:
When you are in Richmond if you will step into the rotunda of the capitol you can see Houdon's statue of Washington. It is a wonderful piece of work, well worth seeing.

In 1788 Houdon spent many weeks at Mount Vernon until he caught Washington in the right pose and with the right expression, then he gave us the statue we now have.

The face is strong, lean, lined, of great power and charm. Look at it long and the whole statue seems to be vital, as if it could raise an arm, give a command, deliver an oration, step down from its pedestal. Nothing better than this—everyone should see it.

Forty years ago had you climbed the steps from the rotunda into the library you would have seen two pictures of Washington placed near together on the wall one of them very much resembled Houdon's statue. The other was a great fat, full-moon, baby face, without expression or intelligence. Need I say you can find this last in all our school books; who is responsible.

Old Herod was not good to children, and the fellow that did this thing is in the same boat. To place an untruth forever before the eyes of innocent children is a crime beyond the pale—hardly to be prayed for.

Get a snap shot of Houdon's statue—place it before your readers, that they may see how Washington appeared in the flesh. Of this, at present, they know nothing.

May all good come to you and yours.

Fraternally,
J. W. BAKER.

SUPPORTED HIM THRICE.

"I have known Mr. Bryan political-ly and personally for many years," said the governor's statement. "He has been an influence for good. I supported him three times for President with my newspapers, my voice and my vote, and would have done so again this year had he been the candidate of the Democratic party instead of myself. As a matter of fact, as a young man, I gained from Mr. Bryan's leadership many of the progressive ideas, which I since have endeavored to propagate."—Gov. Cox.

NOTICE.

On October 6th 1920, at 2:00 p. m. in the town of Pocahontas, Va., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, one Ford automobile. This car was seized on August 28th 1920, at St. Clair Va., while transporting illicit whiskey, and is being sold under the provisions of the National Prohibition Act.
A. M. MUTTER,
Deputy Collector.
Sept. 24-31.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS.

Agents For The
"Rock of Ages" Granite.
With the aid of our Vermont connections we are enabled to supply your needs in this line with the very best at the lowest possible cost. Consult our agent. He will give you prompt and courteous treatment.
Very respectfully,
MOUNTAIN CITY MARBLE CO.
MOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.
J. Newton Rhudy, Local Agent.

BOX SUPPER.

The Bannock school will have a box supper, Saturday, October 2, at 7:30 p. m. Proceeds for benefit of the school.
2c.

An Appeal to Independents to Vote for COX



James M. Cox

A CALL TO INDEPENDENTS TO SUPPORT COX.

(Continued from First Page.)

The League comprises an assembly of all nations, a Council of nine (of which the United States is entitled to be a permanent member with the veto power which each member has) and a secretariat for recording and publishing treaties, &c. The League members agree to arbitrate certain disputes to abide by the decision or arbitration and to "conciliate" in other disputes and not to go to war until three months after the recommendation of the conciliators.

To break faith will constitute an act of war on all members of the League. The penalty is an immediate boycott.

Force will not be used except as a last resort, and then only after the United States has twice assented, once through its representatives on the Council, and then only if Congress votes to follow the advice (not orders) of the Council.

Reduction of armaments is one of the chief objects of the League.

As I see them, the chief reasons for supporting Cox and Roosevelt are as follows:

(1) To insure our entering the League. A vote for Cox is a vote for the League. A vote for Harding is a vote for no one knows what.

Why We Must Enter the League.
Our entrance into the League of Nations is, I am firmly persuaded, an absolute necessity for four reasons:

(a) The League and our membership in it are needed to "finish the job"; for it is not yet "over over there."

(b) It is necessary, in order to secure general disarmament and to save ourselves from the crushing taxation (billions of dollars a year) and aggravation of the high cost of living, which the dreadnaughts and other preparations for war will soon require. If we do not combine with the rest of the world, we must compete with the rest of the world.

(c) It is necessary in order to prevent another great world war. The world is now so shrunken by rapid transportation that frequent contacts produce frequent irritations and conflicts which must be dealt with. These can be settled peacefully only through the League of Nations. Otherwise war is as certain as the harvest follows seed time.

(d) We are in honor bound by the deeds of our soldiers. We are talking of monuments. The greatest monument to those who died in the war against war should be in the League of Nations to perpetuate, as well as commemorate their work. To secure safeguards for peace was the cause for which our soldiers fought and died.

To my mind the best campaign document for Cox and Roosevelt is Mr. Taft's recent "Apologia," or apology for not bolting. He says:

"When Mr. Wilson brought to this country the League covenant, as reported to the Paris Conference, I urged, on the same platform with him, that we join the League. I there- after recommended amendments, many of which were adopted into its final form. Had I been in the Senate, I would have voted for the League and Treaty as submitted; and I advocated its ratification accordingly. I did not think, and I do not think, that anything in the League Covenant as sent to the Senate would violate the Constitution of the United States or would involve us in wars which it would not be to the highest interest of the world and the country to suppress by universal boycott, and, if need be, by military force. I consider that the moral effects of Article X, on predatory nations would restrain them from war as the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine has done and that the requirement of the unanimous consent by the representatives of the Great Powers in council before League action would safeguard the United States from any perversion of the high purposes of the League. Moreover, I believe that the issue of the League transcends in its importance any domestic issues and would justify and require one who believes so to ignore party ties and secure this great boon for the world and this country."

The only reason Mr. Taft gives for not bolting is that not enough Republican Senators can be removed by the Fall election to insure the necessary two-thirds majority for the program which Mr. Cox and Mr. Taft both want.

But Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, expressly promised to abide by the verdict.

The Situation Next March.

If Governor Cox is elected President, he shall doubtless enter the League next March. If Harding is elected, we shall not only not enter it then, but probably not during the entire administration; for Johnson and his followers will inevitably proclaim Harding's election as a vindication of their extreme opposition, and any attempt by Harding to run counter to their demands would only give Johnson his opportunity to raise his hue and cry with an eye to the Presidency in 1924.

Under such circumstances will the prudent Harding insist or resist? If he insists, the usual Senatorial debate will consume more precious time while the world is burning. If he desists, the League is lost.

Cox is whole-heartedly for the League, with a united party behind him and a strong platform under him.

Harding is straddling or oscillating between the Taft and Johnson wings of a split party and standing on a weak and uncertain platform.

If we really want the League, we should put it in the hands of its friends, not its enemies.

While Mr. Taft's "apology" may seem to excuse him, it is not persuasive to the ordinary Independent, who has never been a Republican President of the United States.

Mr. Taft's argument amounts to saying that the Republican voter ought not to elect Cox because Lodge, Penrose, Johnson, Borah, &c., can and may defy the will of the people of the United States, therefore, the people of the United States would better throw up their hands, abandon any thought of fighting the obstructionists, and, instead, intrust the next Administration to their tender care.

If we can't purge the Senate of all of them in 1920, we'll finish the job in 1922 or 1924. But purge them some time we can and will.

Check to "Senate Oligarchy."

This brings us to the second great reason for opposing Senator Harding, namely: (2) To check the "Senate oligarchy." If, as Mr. Taft seems to think, the people of the United States can't get the League because the Republican Senators obstruct, the not the League is the issue. If the Senators kill the League, they should beware lest the people kill eventually the Senate. Outraged democracy in England reduced the House of Lords to impotence. Ex-Governor McCall of Massachusetts, the distinguished Republican authority, has sounded a note of warning against the growing encroachments of the Senate.

The Republican Senators, or a group of them, should be rebuked for playing politics beyond the water's edge and over the graves of our soldiers in France.

They should be rebuked for defying public opinion in the choice of their candidate. The people wanted Hoover, but in the Republican Convention which they controlled, the Senators paid no heed to public sentiment, not even to the results of their own Republican primaries.

They have tried one objection to

HARDING ON ROOSEVELT.

I am going to square myself with you Bull Moosers by stating that I have just as heartily applauded Colonel Roosevelt as you did. I have stood upon the platform and commended him to my fellow Americans. We owe him much for the awakening of the American conscience. But just the same, I applauded Benedict Arnold at Saratoga, and did not at Tarrytown, some time after. Senator Warren G. Harding, in an address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in 1912.

the League after another; for instance, that the League was written by Smuts and put over on America by Europe; that it was written by Wilson and put over on Europe by America; that it is a "super-Government" impairing our sovereignty and binding us, a house of cards, a rope of sand; that if it were of any use it would have prevented all the Bolshevik and other existing wars in Europe; that England could outvote us and override us; that the League could compel us to go to war against our will; that it could order our soldier boys abroad; that the League would create wars, instead of preventing; that it would stereotype forever existing boundaries; that it would crush the hopes of Ireland and many other things.

These are all absolutely and utterly untrue. Most of the objections destroy each other. The League cannot be once dangerous and harmless. England didn't "put over" the votes of her colonies. On the contrary, England had great misgivings about letting Canada, Australia, India, South Africa and New Zealand get these votes.

Moreover, these votes of British Colonies could never by any possibility hurt us because we have an absolute vote on any measure concerning ourselves. Majority vote is not the rule of the League, but unanimity.

On the contrary, by staying out of the League and having no voice or veto we are at the mercy of the other members, should they unanimously take some action against our interests. By staying out we not only permit such action, but may even induce it as our aloofness is already being regarded as an unfriendly attitude. We are running the risk of creating a new alignment of international feeling; the world against the United States.

Not a Super-Government.

For the same reason we are not subject to the "orders" of a "foreign" League. Under the constitution of the League nothing whatever can be even recommended unless we through our representatives wish it. And any military act by the United States will require in addition a "super-government," for it has no authority to compel any action on its members and no power even to levy taxes for its own support. It is a government, but only a league, i. e. a means of co-operation of sovereign nations.

The League does not prevent boundaries being changed, but only prevents their being changed by war by external aggression. In fact, it provides much-needed machinery for changing boundaries by arbitration, and it does not interfere in internal revolutions.

Some critics objected to the first tentative draft of the League on the ground that it interfered with the Monroe Doctrine. It didn't, yet to silence criticism, a specific reference to the Monroe Doctrine was inserted in the final draft.

But those who didn't want to be satisfied, so, when forced to drop the Monroe Doctrine objection, they planned, instead, of Article X, a paragraph as both Mr. Taft and Governor Cox have pointed out, Article X, is the Monroe Doctrine extended to the whole world. Article X states that members "undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members."

The Monroe Doctrine means that the United States undertakes to respect and preserve, against European aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of American nations. In short, first, they insisted we should put in the Monroe Doctrine specifically, and now they ask that we take it out in general.

The typical self-respecting American Independent is beginning to regret what he believes to be an attempt to hoodwink him, to play on his prejudices and fears, to capitalize any dissatisfaction he may have with Wilson or any dislike of England, and to pervert his patriotism into national selfishness, all for the purpose of capturing his vote next November.

Point of National Honor.

(3) To uphold the honor of the nation. If we go into the League we should do so as slackers, but as we went into the war, willing and eager to bear our share of the responsibilities.

Mr. Cox and Mr. Taft both compare Article X, to the Monroe Doctrine, of which it is an extension. What would the Monroe Doctrine amount to if we were to serve notice that while we have a pious wish that Europe shall "respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence" of the Central and South American nations, we must have it distinctly understood that we are under no obligation to back up our pious wish by force?

As it was, Theodore Roosevelt once told Germany to keep out of Venezuela or he would use our warships, and previously Grover Cleveland told England essentially the same thing. In both cases we were saved the use of force because we were known to be willing if need be to use it. And for a century since Monroe we have never had to fire a shot just because it was known we were ready to do so.

In 1915 Theodore Roosevelt in a series of articles in the New York Times favoring a League of Nations emphasized the fact that unless there was force in the background the League would have little effect in preventing war. He said: "There must always be a policeman behind the judge."

He said in the New York Times, Oct. 18, 1915, that he favored a League of Nations and that: "The nations should agree on certain rights which should not be questioned, such as territorial integrity. . . . All should guarantee each of their number in the possession of these rights. . . . They should furthermore agree, not only to abide, each of them, by the decision of the Court, but all of them to unite, with their military forces, to enforce the decree of the Court as against any recalcitrant member. Under these circumstances it would be possible to agree on a limitation of armaments that would be real and effective. . . . It would be impossible to say that such an agreement would at once and permanently stop war, but it would mark

Taft Sees no Violation Of Constitution In League Covenant

I did not think and do not now think that anything in the League covenant as sent to the Senate would violate the Constitution of the United States or would involve us in wars which it would not be to the highest interest of the world and this country to suppress by universal military force, and, if need be, by military force.—
William Howard Taft, in New York "Tribune," Aug. 2, 1920.

an important advance. It would certainly mean that the chances of war were minimized. . . . for it will mean that at last a long stride has been taken in the efforts to put the collective strength of civilized mankind behind the collective purpose of mankind to secure the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice, among the nations of the earth."

Could a prophet have described better, five years before it was born, the League of Nations as it is, including Article X?

The Lodge reservation on Article X, says "The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of political independence of any other country."

Roosevelt or Lodge?
If we enter the League we want to command the respect and friendship of our members. What would an individual think of joining a club with the reservation that he was to get all the benefits but pay no dues? Would he be the most popular member of that club, especially if he were the only one of forty members entering with reservations?

The obstructing Senators have already gone far to destroy the most precious asset, though an intangible asset, which a nation can have and one which we possessed two years ago in a higher degree than any nation in all history—international good will. If Senator Harding is elected, we shall enter the League (if at all) with nullifying reservations and under suspicion; it will then be widely believed that we get peace by the cheap and easy method of running away and leaving our Allies to impose terms on Germany and enforce them. Worse than that, we say in the Knox resolution that we "except nevertheless, all the benefits of the Treaty of Versailles! Can self-respecting Americans submit to the humiliation of being called "quitters"?"

As Mr. Hoover, who closely follows Mr. Taft, has recently said, our adherence to the Treaty of Versailles is a necessity. And, if we reject the League, we shall have to reject the whole treaty (of which the League is only the tenth part) and a new treaty with Germany or, as Senator Harding proposes, declare we are quit of the war and of Europe and are "at peace."

In that case we shall lose all sorts of benefits which we would have had under the Treaty of Versailles and become entangled in all sorts of complications with Europe from which that treaty would have freed us. For instance, we shall be obliged to restore German ships, and all other German alien property, billions of dollars worth, which we appropriated during the war, which under the Treaty of Versailles we were to retain. If we should not restore this property, we would be violating Article 23 of the Treaty with Prussia of 1785, renewed in the Treaty of 1828, which, unless we accept the treaty of Versailles, will remain in force. If we violate the Treaty of 1828 we become ourselves covenant breakers and liable to be haled into the International Court which, under the League of Nations, Mr. Root has just assisted in forming. Germany could appeal to that court and our Allies would condemn us.

Of Versailles, especially if our policy desert them as "a bankrupt concern."

of washing our hands of Europe's left-over war problems results, as it may, in bankruptcy and inability therefore to pay us back some of the ten billions borrowed of us. If we don't ratify, we shall have innumerable private lawsuits of American citizens against Germany which we can't prosecute with success, and of German citizens against the United States.

Let us take a concrete case. A young American on the Sussex, torpedoed by a German submarine, was in the water four hours and contracted pneumonia, which led to tuberculosis. He is entitled to damages of say \$50,000 which could be assessed and collected under the Treaty of Versailles but, without it, he can do little more than whistle for them. Is that the sort of protection to our citizens afforded by the Republicans? These complications could be multiplied indefinitely.

Only One Way Out.
The Republicans have gotten themselves into an impossible situation. There is only one practicable business like thing to do and that is to ratify.

The League cannot be dissected out of the treaty, and if it could no other of the thirty-seven nations now in the League would consent. No workable plan is possible by which we accept the treaty without the League while the rest of the world accepts it with the League, any more than one man on an athletic team could play football while the rest were playing baseball.

The League had to be a part of the Treaty of Versailles. At first many of the framers of the treaty thought to have peace and the League later, as Senator Harding now proposes. But they soon saw that this was impracticable. The left-over war problems were so numerous, complicated and vast, and their immediate and complete solution so impossible, that the League came into existence to be first erected, so that through it the problems could be worked out deliberately and properly.

These three reasons for voting for Cox and Roosevelt, namely, (1) to insure our entering the League. (2) to check the Senate oligarchy, and (3) to uphold the honor of the nation, are the great and compelling ones. There are many minor ones such as:

To insure progressive legislation. This is a period of reconstruction where the watchword should be "progress." Governor Cox is progressive and constructive. Senator Harding and the group whose creature he is and whose tool he will be are reactionary. The Republican platform is full of the word "nit." It is little less than negation, criticism, complaint, hatred.

A vote for Harding is really for Penrose and his group, denounced as the worst of reactionaries by Theodore Roosevelt, which means a return of the old scandal of special interests to be "protected" in return for campaign contributions.

It is said that Harding will surround himself by men who can't be seen. But when a weak man, naturally vacillating and without guiding ideas of his own, is surrounded by able men that he, who know exactly what they want but aren't responsible for the action which they induce, the results are not promising even if there be the best of intentions.

One of Mr. Cox's bitterest political enemies in Ohio said to me: "I must confess I voted for him the last time because he gave us the best government the State ever had. He enforced the law without fear of favor and whether he personally approved of it or not."

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Has the Republican Party lost its soul in the death of Roosevelt? I shudder at the cynicism of one of the people the Republicans who said: "The people are more interested in their stomachs than in the heart of the world." If our boys at Chateau-Thierry had been more interested in their stomachs than in the heart of the world, they would have run away. They wiped away that very reproach which had been hurled at us during the three long weary years (1914-17), when England and France did the fighting for us and kept back the Hun at the cost of millions of lives and billions of treasure, and now that they are exhausted because they defended us we are asked to desert them as "a bankrupt concern."

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